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(54) OXIDE ION CONDUCTIVE BODY AND SOLID FUEL CELL

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain an oxide ion conductive body having high ion conductivity and high mechanical strength against heat cycle by adding Sc as a main dopant and Al as a sub dopant in a specific range.

CONSTITUTION: A raw material is prepared to mix in accordance with a chemical composition expressed by a formula (1-x-y)ZrO2xSc2O3−yAl2O3 (where, 0.07≤(x+y)≤0.13 and 0.005≤y≤0.02), is molded into a pellet having a prescribed size and is fired in air at about 1620° C for about 60 hours to form the oxygen ion conductive body. The oxygen conductive body contains Sc as the main dopant. Since the ion radius of Sc is closer to that of Zr, the oxide ion easily moves then Y2O3 stabilized ZrO2 (YSZ), extremely large ion conductivity is attained at a lower temp, compared with YSZ. And Al stable in trivalent is added as the sub dopant. As a result, the ion conductivity keeps almost the property of Sc and the crystal structure stable in hexagonal system does not exhibit crystal transformation.

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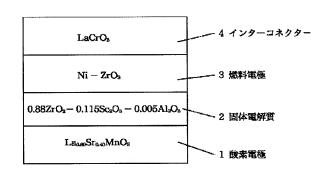
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(54) 【発明の名称 】 酸素イオン導伝体及び固体燃料電池

(57)【要約】

【目的】 本発明は、YSZに比べてイオン伝導度が高 く、室温と動作温度の間での構造変態がなく、さらに、 燃料電池の固体電解質としても実用上使用可能な酸素イ オン導伝体及び固体燃料電池を提供することを目的とす る。

【構成】 本発明は、(1-x-y) Z r O₂-x S c₂ O3-yA12O3なる組成物よりなることを特徴とす る。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 (1-x-y) $Z r O_2-x S c_2 O_3-y A 1_2 O_3$ なる組成物よりなることを特徴とする酸素イオン導伝体。

1

【請求項2】 (1-x-y) $Z r O_2-x S C_2 O_3-y A 1_2 O_3$ $(0.07 \le x+y \le 0.13 かつ0.005 \le y \le 0.02)$ なる組成物よりなることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の酸素イオン導伝体。

【請求項3】 (1-x-y) $Z r O_2-x S c_2 O_3-y A 1_2 O_3$ なる組成を有する酸素イオン導伝体を固体電 10 解質として用いたことを特徴とする固体燃料電池。

【請求項4】 (1-x-y) $Z r O_2-x S c_2 O_3-y A 1_2 O_3$ $(0.07 \le x+y \le 0.13 かつ0.00$ $5 \le y \le 0.02$) なる組成を有する酸素イオン導伝体を固体電解質として用いたことを特徴とする請求項3に記載の固体燃料電池。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、酸素イオン導伝体及び 固体燃料電池に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】近年、酸素イオン導伝体を用いた固体電解質燃料電池に関心が高まりつつある。特にエネルギーの有効利用という観点から、固体燃料電池はカルノー効率の制約を受けない本質的に高いエネルギー変換効率を有し、さらに良好な環境保全が期待されるなどの優れた特長を持っている。

【0003】固体電解質燃料電池の電解質として従来最も有望視されてきた酸素イオン導伝体である Y_2O_3 安定化 ZrO_2 (YSZ)において十分なイオン伝導度を得るには 1000 ∞ の高温動作が必要である。

【0004】しかし、このような高温では電極界面との 反応による部品寿命の劣化が激しく、そのため固体燃料 電池の実用化がおくれているのが現状である。このよう な観点から動作温度を下げることが望まれそのため Y S Z より高いイオン伝導度のイオン導伝材料の出現が望まれている。

【0005】一般にジルコニア系の酸素イオン導伝体ではドーパントのイオン半径が小さくなるほどイオン伝導度が上昇する傾向がある。これはドーパントのイオン半 40径が Zr^4 のイオン半径に近づくと、動きうる酸素イオンの活性化エネルギーが小さくなるためである。事実、 $ZrO_2-Sc_2O_3$ 系はジルコニア系で最も高いイオン伝導度を有することが知られている。

【0006】しかし、ドーパントの増加とともに結晶構造は単斜晶一菱面体一立方晶へと変化し、またイオン伝導度が最大の値をとる領域では菱面体が室温で安定となり、立方晶が安定化されない。さらに650℃以上では立方晶に構造相転移するため熱サイクルによる破壊を引き起こし固体電解質材料として使用することは実用上不50

可能となる。

[0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明はYSZに比べてイオン伝導度が高く、室温と動作温度の間での構造変態がなく、さらに、燃料電池の固体電解質としても実用上使用可能な酸素イオン導伝体及び固体燃料電池を提供することを目的とする。

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の酸素イオン導伝体は、(1-x-y) Z r O_2-x S C_2 O_3-y A I_2 O 3 なる組成よりなることを特徴とする。

【0009】また、本発明の固体燃料電池は、(1-x-y) $ZrO_2-xSc_2O_3-yAl_2O_3$ なる組成よりなる酸素イオン導伝体を固体電解質として用いたことを特徴とする。

【0010】尚、上記のような酸素イオン導伝体は通常の固相反応による焼結法で得られる。

[0011]

【作用】以下に本発明の作用を本発明をなすに際して得た知見とともに説明する。

【0012】本発明者は、まず、 $ZrO_2-Sc_2O_3$ 系のイオン導伝体を固体電解質として燃料電池に用いた場合になぜに電極との間での剥離が生ずるかの原因の解明を行った。その結果、剥離は次のような理由によって生ずるのであろうとの知見を得た。

【0013】すなわち、ドーパントの増加とともに結晶構造は単斜晶一菱面体一立方晶と変化し、またイオン伝導度が最大の値をとる領域では菱面体が室温で安定となり立方晶が安定化されない。さらに650℃以上では立方晶に構造変化するため、熱膨張率の相違に基づき、熱サイクルによる破壊(剥離)を引き起こすものであると考えられる。

【0014】そこで、本発明者は、かかる相変態を防止するための手段を求めるべく、幾多の実験を重ね創意探求した。ただ、注意を要した点は、相変態を防止するだけでは不十分であり、相変態を防止し得るとともに、YSZよりも高いイオン伝導度を保持せしめなければならないということである。

【0015】また、幾多の実験を重ねる過程において、本発明者はScの他に副ドーパントを添加すると安定した相構造が得られ、また、高いイオン伝導度を示す場合があることを見いだした。

【0016】そこで、さらに実験を重ねたところ、Scの一部を3価が安定なAlで置換すると立方晶構造が安定して得られることを知見した。

【0017】さらに、主ドーパントであるScと副ドーパントの合計含有量が一つの要因をなしており、ある限定された範囲内における添加量とすると、より一層高い伝導度を得る上で好ましいことを解明した。

【0018】本発明では、(1-x-y) ZrO₂-x

S c 2 O3 - y A 12 O3 なる組成よりなる材料を用いる。 【0019】すなわち、本発明によって得られる酸素イ オン導伝体は、主ドーパントとしてScを含有する。S cのイオン半径はZrに近いためYSZより酸素イオン が動きやすい。このためYSZに比べて低温で著しく大 きなイオン伝導度を実現できる。

【0020】また、本発明では、3価が安定なA1を副 ドーパントとして添加する。かかる副ドーパントにより イオン伝導度はほぼ S c の特性を保持し、なおかつ、結 晶構造は立方晶に安定化され高温での結晶変態は現われ 10 ない。この場合Al2O3は一般的な焼結助材としてでは なく結晶変態の抑制として働いている。

【0021】 さらに、本発明では、 $0.07 \le x + y \le$ 0. 13かつ0. $005 \le y \le 0$. 02とする。かかる 限定された範囲における添加量とすれば、相変態がな く、より一層高いイオン伝導度を有する酸素イオン導伝 体が得られる。

【0022】また本発明者は、本発明のZrO2-Sc2 O₃ - A 1₂ O₃ 系の焼結体を作製するに際し、焼結助材 として、SiO₂を少量添加した場合にもイオン伝導度 はわずかに減少するものの、その相対効果は変わらない ことも解明した。

【0023】以上のような構成とすることによって、高 イオン伝導度かつ熱サイクルに対する機械的強度の強い (例えば、電極との剥離が生じない) 材料を実現でき る。

[0024]

【実施例】以下に本発明の実施例を説明する。なお、当 然のことであるが本発明は以下の実施例に限定されるも のではない。

【0025】(実施例1)

(1-x-y) Z r O₂ - x S c₂ O₃ - y A 1₂ O₃ (0 < x + y < 0. 16かつx > 0, y > 0) を表1に示す 化学組成で配合した後、十分混合し、20mm ø厚さ2*

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材料

 $0.88Zr_{02} - 0.115Sc_{2}_{03} - 0.005Al_{2}_{03}$

0.88ZrO2-0.10Sc2 O3-0.02Al2 O3

0.88ZrO2-0.08Sc2 O3-0.04Al2 O3

 $0.88Zr_{02} - 0.06Sc_{2}_{03} - 0.06Al_{2}_{03}$

0.88Zr 02 -0.04Sc2 03 -0.08Al2 03

 $0.88Zr^{0}_{2} - 0.02Sc_{2} 0_{3} - 0.10Al_{2} 0_{3}$

【0030】(実施例2)

(1-x-y) Z r O₂ - x S c₂ O₃ - y A l₂ O 0.02)を表2に示す化学組成で配合した後、十分混 合し、20mm ø厚さ2mmのペレットに成型したもの を1620℃の温度で空気中60時間焼成を行ってイオ ン導伝体を作製した。試料の生成相を粉末X線回折で同 定した後、イオン伝導率をインピーダンスメータによ

* mmのペレットに成型したものを1620℃の温度で空 気中60時間焼成を行ってイオン導伝体を作製した。試 料の生成相を粉末X線回折で同定した後、イオン伝導率 をインピーダンスメータにより、10Hz~1MHzの 周波数でスイープした後、インピーダンスプロットを行 って測定した。

【0026】図1に0.88Zr 0_2 -0.115Sc₂ O₃ - O. O O 5 A I₂ O₃ の場合の室温における X 線回 折図形を示す(図1(a))。尚、副ドーパントを含ま ない 0.88 Zr O₂ - 0.12 S c₂ O₃ の場合も示す(図 1 (b))。ドーパントを含まない場合、室温では菱面 体相が単一相として得られる。ところが、温度を上げる と650℃付近で立方晶に転移する。しかし、副ドーパ ントの添加により立方晶が安定化されていることがわか

【0027】図2にイオン伝導度の温度依存性を示す。 A 1 2 O3を添加していない O. 8 8 Z r O2 - O. 1 2 S с 2 О 3 では結晶構造の 相転移にともないイオン伝導 度が転移温度付近で不連続的に変化する(図2

(b))。A12O3を添加したO.88ZrO2−0. 1 1 5 S c 2 O 3 - O . 0 0 5 A 1 2 O 3 ではイオン伝導 度はほぼ直線的なアレリウスの関係をほぼ満足する(図 2 (a))。A 1 2 O3 をドープした場合でも800℃で 8. 9×10⁻² o h m⁻¹ c m⁻¹ と優れたイオン伝導性 を示す。

【0028】以下同様にして測定した800℃でのイオ ン伝導度の結果を表1に示す。いずれの場合も800℃ におけるYSZの値2×10⁻²より高いイオン伝導度を 示し、また結晶構造は室温まで立方晶が安定化されてい

【0029】なお、焼結助材としてSiOzを少量添加 した場合にもイオン伝導度はわずかに減少するもののそ の相対効果は変わらない。

伝導率 (ohm cm cm)

 8.8×10^{-2}

 7.1×10^{-2}

 6.2×10^{-2}

 5.1×10^{-2}

 4.8×10^{-2}

2.2×10⁻²

り、10Hz~1MHzの周波数でスイープした後、イ ンピーダンスプロットを行って測定した。

【0031】副ドーパントAl2O3により結晶構造は菱 面体相があらわれず室温まで立方晶が安定化されてい た。実施例1と同様にして測定した800℃でのイオン 伝導度の結果を表2に示す。

【0032】0.005 \le y \le 0.02においては、い ずれの場合も800℃におけるYSZの値2×10⁻²よ

り3倍という高いイオン伝導度を示し、また結晶構造は 室温まで立方晶が安定化されていた。

【0033】なお、焼結助材としてSiO2を少量添加*

表 2

材料

0.88Zr $0_2 - 0.115$ Sc $_2 0_3 - 0.005$ A $1_2 0_3$ 0.88ZrO2-0.110Sc2 O3-0.010Al2 O3 $0.88Zr_{02} - 0.105Sc_{2}_{03} - 0.015Al_{2}_{03}$ 0.88ZrO₂-0.100Sc₂O₃-0.020Al₂O₃ $0.88Zr_{02} - 0.095Sc_{2}_{03} - 0.025Al_{2}_{03}$

【0034】(実施例3)

(1-x-y) Z r O₂ - x S c₂ O₃ - y A 1₂ O₃ (0 < x + y < 0. 16かつx > 0, y > 0) を表3に示す 化学組成で配合した後、十分混合し、20mm ø厚さ2 mmのペレットに成型したものを1620℃の温度で空 気中60時間焼成を行ってイオン導伝体を作製した。試 料の生成相を粉末X線回折で同定した後、イオン伝導率 をインピーダンスメータにより、10Hz~1MHzの 周波数でスイープした後、インピーダンスプロットを行 って測定した。 **×20**

表3

材料

 $0.96Zr_{02} - 0.02Sc_{2}_{03} - 0.02Al_{2}_{03}$ $0.94Zr 0_2 - 0.04Sc_2 0_3 - 0.02A1_2 0_3$ $0.92Zr O_2 - 0.06Sc_2 O_3 - 0.02Al_2 O_3$ $0.90Zr_{02} - 0.08Sc_{2}_{03} - 0.02Al_{2}_{03}$ 0.88ZrO2-0.10Sc2 O3-0.02Al2 O3 $0.86Zr_{02} - 0.12Sc_{2}_{03} - 0.02Al_{2}_{03}$ $0.84Zr_{02} - 0.14Sc_{2}_{03} - 0.02Al_{2}_{03}$

【0037】(実施例4)

(1-x-y) Z r O₂ - x S c₂ O₃ - y A 1₂ O $_{3}$ (0. 07≤x+y≤0. 13かつ0. 005≤y≤ 0.02)を表4に示す化学組成で配合した後、十分混 合し、20mm ø厚さ2mmのペレットに成型したもの を1620℃の温度で空気中60時間焼成を行ってイオ ン導伝体を作製した。試料の生成相を粉末X線回折で同 定した後、イオン伝導率をインピーダンスメータによ り、10Hz~1MHzの周波数でスイープした後、イ ンピーダンスプロットを行って測定した。

表 4

材料 0.93ZrO₂-0.065Sc₂O₃-0.005A1₂O₃ $0.92 \text{Zr} \, 0_2 - 0.075 \text{Sc}_2 \, 0_3 - 0.005 \text{Al}_2 \, 0_3$ $0.91Zr_{02} - 0.085Sc_{2} 0_{3} - 0.005Al_{2} 0_{3}$ 0.90ZrO2-0.095Sc2 O3-0.005Al2 O3 $0.89Zr_{02} - 0.105Sc_{2}_{03} - 0.005Al_{2}_{03}$ 0.88ZrO2 -0.115Sc2 O3 -0.005Al2 O3 0.87ZrO2-0.125Sc2 O3-0.005Al2 O3 0.86ZrO₂-0.135Sc₂O₃-0.005Al₂O₃ * した場合にもイオン伝導度はわずかに減少するもののそ の相対効果は変わらない。

伝導率(ohm cm)

 8.9×10^{-2}

 8.6×10^{-2}

 8.3×10^{-2}

 8.1×10^{-2}

 5.7×10^{-2}

※【0035】副ドーパントA12O3により結晶構造は菱 面体相があらわれず室温まで立方晶が安定化されてい た。実施例1と同様にして測定した800℃でのイオン 伝導度の結果を表3に示す。 x + y < 0. 16では80 0℃におけるYSZの値2×10⁻¹より高いイオン伝導 度を示した。

【0036】なお、焼結助材としてSiOzを少量添加 した場合にもイオン伝導度はわずかに減少するもののそ の相対効果は変わらない。

伝導率 (ohm cm cm)

2.4×10

 3.1×10^{-2}

6.2×10⁻²

 7.3×10^{-2}

 7.1×10^{-6}

 2.4×10^{-2}

 2.1×10^{-2}

30★【0038】副ドーパントA12O3により結晶構造は菱 面体相があらわれず室温まで立方晶が安定化されてい た。実施例1と同様にして測定した800℃でのイオン 伝導度の結果を表 4 に示す。 $0.07 \le x + y \le 0.1$ 3では800℃におけるYSZの値2×10⁻¹より3倍 という高いイオン伝導度を示した。

【0039】なお、焼結助材としてSiO₂を少量添加 した場合にもイオン伝導度はわずかに減少するもののそ の相対効果は変わらない。

伝導率(ohm cm)

6.8×10⁻²

 7.5×10^{-2}

8.8×10⁻²

 10.3×10^{-2}

10.6×10⁻²

 8.9×10^{-2} 7.2×10^{-2}

 5.9×10^{-2}

【0040】(実施例5)図3は本発明の材料を用いた 50 単セルの固体燃料電池の構成例を示す図である。本実施

例の電池構成において、1は酸素電極、2は固体電解質、3は燃料電極、4はインターコネクターである。酸素電極としてはSrをドープした $LaMnO_3$ を、燃料電極には $Ni-ZrO_2$ を、インターコネクターには $LaCrO_3$ を用いた。単セルの作成方法は次のとおりである。まずSrをドープした $LaMnO_3$ を通常の固相反応法でセラミックスの焼結体に焼き上げ、その上にドクターブレード法により固体電解質のセラミックス薄膜を形成1600で焼き上げる。なお、燃料電極及びインターコネクターは単膜順次積層形成法でそれぞれ1300 Cおよび1200 Cで焼成して作る。

【0041】次に、本実施例の効果を測定例で示す。図3において、酸素電極1および燃料電極3の厚みを1 mmとし、固体電解質2の厚みを0.1 mmとし、インターコネクターの厚みを1 mmとし、2 0 mm ϕ の単セルを形成した。固体電解質2 の材料が0.88 Z r O $_2$ - 0. 1 1 5 S c $_2$ O $_3$ - 0. 0 0 5 A 1 2 O $_3$ の場合の1 2 一空気雰囲気1 8 0 0 1 における単セルの電流(電流密度)一電圧特性を図1 に示す。 Y S Z 側の曲線が比較のために示した従来例の特性である。このようにして、本20 実施例は従来例より良好な電池特性すなわち電流一電圧*

*特性が得られた。同様にして本発明の材料を固体電解質 として用いた場合、その電池特性はすべて従来例より良 好であった。

[0042]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、ZrO2-Sc2O3系はジルコニア系で最も高いイオン伝導度を有するが結晶構造の不安定性のため材料として使えなかったが第2ドーパントの工夫により従来用いられている酸素イオン導伝体YSZに比べて約4倍の伝導度を有し、しかも構造的には立方晶を室温まで安定化することにより熱サイクルに対する機械的強度が強く高温における伝導率の経時変化の小さな材料を得ることに成功した。本発明は固体燃料電池の低温動作化に大きな貢献をなすものである。

【図面の簡単な説明】

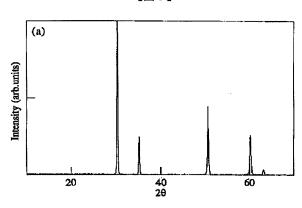
【図1】(a)0.88Zr0z-0.115Sc2 03-0.005Alz 03 (b)0.88Zr0z-0.12Sc2 03 のX線回折図形。

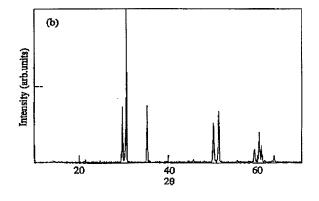
【図2】(a)0.88Zr0₂-0.115Sc₂0₃-0.005Al₂0₃ (b)0.88Z r0₂-0.12Sc₂0₃ のイオン伝導度。

【図3】実施例5の単セルの固体燃料電池の構成図。

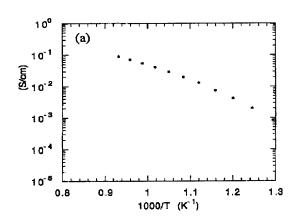
【図4】実施例5の単セルの電流-電圧特性図。

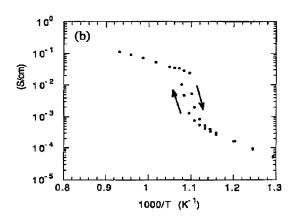
【図1】



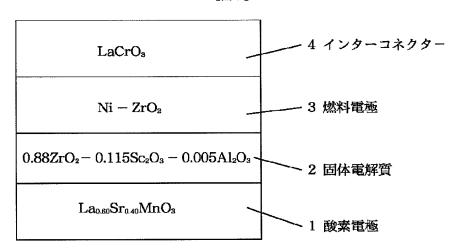


[図2]

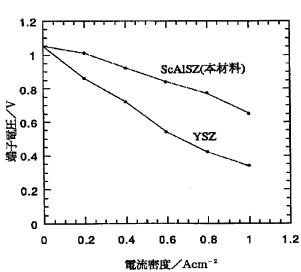




【図3】



【図4】



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

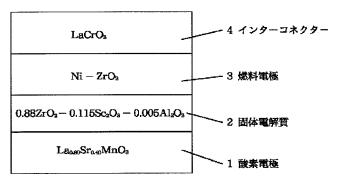
[Claim 1] (1-x-y) The oxygen ionic conductor characterized by consisting of a constituent which becomes ZrO2-xSc2O3-yAl2O3.

[Claim 2] (1-x-y) ZrO2-xSc2O3-yAl 2O3 (0.07 <=x+y<=0.13 and 0.005<=y<=0.02) -- the oxygen ionic conductor according to claim 1 characterized by consisting of a constituent.

[Claim 3] (1-x-y) The solid fuel cell characterized by using the oxygen ionic conductor which has the presentation which becomes ZrO2-xSc2O3-yAl2O3 as a solid electrolyte.

[Claim 4] (1-x-y) ZrO2-xSc2O3-yAl 2O3 (0.07 <=x+y<=0.13 and 0.005<=y<=0.02) -- the solid fuel cell according to claim 3 characterized by using the oxygen ionic conductor which has a presentation as a solid electrolyte.

Drawing selection Representative drawing



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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to an oxygen ionic conductor and a solid fuel cell.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, an interest is increasing in the solid electrolyte fuel cell using an oxygen ionic conductor. From a viewpoint especially of a deployment of energy, the solid fuel cell has the features which do not receive constraint of the Carnot efficiency and which were [expect / essentially have a high energy conversion efficiency and / still better environmental preservation] excellent.

[0003] 1000-degree C elevated-temperature actuation is required to obtain sufficient ionic conductivity in the 2OY3 stabilization ZrO2 (YSZ) which is the oxygen ionic conductor by which promising ** has been conventionally carried

out most as an electrolyte of a solid electrolyte fuel cell.

[0004] However, at such an elevated temperature, degradation of the components life by the reaction with an electrode interface is intense, therefore the present condition is that utilization of a solid fuel cell is behind. To lower operating temperature from such a viewpoint is desired, therefore an appearance of the ion **** ingredient of ionic conductivity higher than YSZ is desired.

[0005] Generally, by the oxygen ionic conductor of a zirconia system, there is an inclination for ionic conductivity to go up, so that the ionic radius of a dopant becomes small. This is because the activation energy of the oxygen ion which can move becomes small, when the ionic radius of a dopant approaches the ionic radius of Zr4+. In fact, it is known

that 2OZrO2-Sc3 system has the highest ionic conductivity by the zirconia system.

[0006] However, with the increment in a dopant, in the field in which the crystal structure changes to a monoclinic system-rhombohedron-cubic, and ionic conductivity takes the greatest value, rhombohedron becomes stable at a room temperature, and a cubic is not stabilized. Above 650 more degrees C, it becomes practically impossible to cause destruction by the heat cycle, in order to carry out tectofacies transition at a cubic, and to use it as a solid electrolyte ingredient.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] this invention -- YSZ -- a ratio -- BE ** ionic conductivity is high, there is no structure transformation between a room temperature and operating temperature, and it aims at offering the practically still more nearly usable oxygen ionic conductor also as a solid electrolyte of a fuel cell, and a solid fuel cell. [0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The oxygen ionic conductor of this invention is ZrO(1-x-y)2-xSc2O3-yAl 2O3. It is

characterized by consisting of a presentation.

[0009] Moreover, the solid fuel cell of this invention is characterized by using the oxygen ionic conductor which consists of a presentation which becomes ZrO(1-x-y)2-xSc2O3-yAl2O3 as a solid electrolyte.

[0010] In addition, the above oxygen ionic conductors are obtained with the sintering process by the usual solid phase reaction.

[0011]

[Function] It explains with the knowledge which obtained [acting this invention and] this invention on the occasion of the following.

[0012] this invention person solved the cause of in why exfoliation between electrodes arises, when it was first used for a fuel cell, having used the ionic conductor of 2OZrO2-Sc3 system as the solid electrolyte. Consequently, exfoliation acquired knowledge that it will be generated for the following reasons.

[0013] That is, with the increment in a dopant, in the field in which the crystal structure changes with a monoclinic

system-rhombohedron-cubic, and ionic conductivity takes the greatest value, rhombohedron becomes stable at a room temperature and a cubic is not stabilized. Above 650 more degrees C, in order to change structurally to a cubic, based on a difference of coefficient of thermal expansion, it is thought that it is what causes the destruction (exfoliation) by the heat cycle.

[0014] Then, many experiments were repeated and this invention person did the original idea pursuit so that he may search for the means for preventing this phase transformation. However, I hear that it must make ionic conductivity higher than YSZ hold, and there is while it is inadequate just to prevent a phase transformation as for the point of having required cautions and it can prevent a phase transformation.

[0015] Moreover, in the process in which many experiments are repeated, it found out that the phase structure stabilized when the subdopant other than Sc was added is acquired, and this invention person may show high ionic conductivity.

[0016] Then, when the experiment was repeated further, and a part of Sc was permuted with aluminum with trivalent [stable], the knowledge of cubic structure being stabilized and being acquired was carried out.

[0017] Furthermore, the desirable thing was solved when Sc which is the main dopant, and the factor whose sum total content of a subdopant is one are made, and it was an addition within a certain limited limits, and obtaining still higher conductivity.

[0018] In this invention, the ingredient which consists of a presentation which becomes ZrO(1-x-y)2-xSc2O3-yAl2O3 is used.

[0019] That is, the oxygen ionic conductor obtained by this invention contains Sc as a main dopant. Since the ionic radius of Sc is close to Zr, it is easy to move oxygen ion from YSZ. for this reason, YSZ -- a ratio -- remarkable big ionic conductivity is realizable by BE ******.

[0020] Moreover, in this invention, aluminum with trivalent [stable] is added as a subdopant. this subdopant -- ionic conductivity -- almost -- the property of Sc -- holding -- in addition -- and the crystal structure is stabilized by the cubic and the crystal transformation in an elevated temperature does not appear. In this case, aluminum 2O3 is working as control of a crystal transformation as general sintering assistant **.

[0021] Furthermore, it is referred to as 0.07 <=x+y<=0.13 and 0.005<=y<=0.02 in this invention. There are no addition, then phase transformation in this limited range, and the oxygen ionic conductor which has still higher ionic conductivity is obtained.

[0022] Moreover, although ionic conductivity decreased slightly also when this invention person faced producing the sintered compact of 2OZrO2-Sc2O3-aluminum3 system of this invention and little addition of SiO2 was carried out as sintering assistant **, not changing also solved the relative effectiveness.

[0023] By considering as the above configurations, the strong (for example, exfoliation with an electrode does not arise) ingredient of high ionic conductivity and the mechanical strength to a heat cycle is realizable.

[Example] The example of this invention is explained below. In addition, although it is natural, this invention is not limited to the following examples.

[0025] (Example 1)

(1-x-y) After blending ZrO2-xSc2O3-yAl 2O3 (0<x+y0 <0.16 and x>0, y>) with the chemical composition shown in Table 1, it mixed enough, baking was performed for what was cast to ** let with a 20mmphi thickness of 2mm at the temperature of 1620 degrees C for 60 hours in air, and the ionic conductor was produced. After identifying the generation phase of a sample by the powder X diffraction and carrying out the sweep of the ionic conductivity on the frequency of 10Hz - 1MHz with an impedance meter, it measured by performing an impedance plot.

[0026] The X-ray diffraction pattern in the room temperature in the case of 0.88ZrO(s)2-0.115Sc2O3-0.005aluminum 2O3 is shown in drawing 1 (drawing 1 (a)). In addition, also in 0.88ZrO(s)2-0.12Sc 2O3 which does not contain a subdopant, it is shown (drawing 1 (b)). When a dopant is not included, at a room temperature, a rhombohedron phase is obtained as a single phase. However, if temperature is raised, it will transfer to a cubic near 650 degree C. However, it turns out that the cubic is stabilized by addition of a subdopant.

[0027] The temperature dependence of ionic conductivity is shown in <u>drawing 2</u>. At 0.88ZrO(s)2-0.12Sc 2O3 which has not added aluminum 2O3, it is the crystal structure. In connection with phase transition, ionic conductivity changes nonsequetially near transition temperature (<u>drawing 2</u>(b)). Ionic conductivity is mostly satisfied with 0.88ZrO2-0.115Sc2O3-0.005A 1 2O3 which added aluminum 2O3 of the relation of almost linear ARERIUSU (<u>drawing 2</u>(a)). Even when aluminum 2O3 is doped, the outstanding ion conductivity is indicated to be 8.9xl0-2ohm-1 cm-1 at 800 degrees C.

[0028] The result of 800 degrees C [which was measured like the following] ionic conductivity is shown in Table 1.

The ionic conductivity higher than value 2x10-2 of YSZ in 800 degrees C in any case was shown, and, as for the crystal structure, the cubic was stabilized to the room temperature.

[0029] In addition, although ionic conductivity decreases slightly also when little addition of SiO2 is carried out as sintering assistant **, the relative effectiveness does not change.

Table 1 Ingredient Conductivity (ohm-1cm-1)

- 0. 88ZrO2-0.115Sc2O3-0.005Aluminum 2O3 8.8x10-20.88ZrO2-0.10Sc2O3-0.02aluminum 2O3 7.1x10-20.88ZrO2-0.08Sc2O3-0.04aluminum 2O3 6.2x10-20.88ZrO2-0.06Sc2O3-0.06aluminum 2O3 5.1x10-20.88ZrO2-0.04Sc2O3-0.08aluminum 2O3 4.8x10-20.88ZrO2-0.02Sc2O3-0.10aluminum2O3 2.2x10-2[0030] (Example 2)
- (1-x-y) After blending ZrO2-xSc2O3-yAl 2O3 (0.07 <=x+y<=0.13 and 0.005<=y<=0.02) with the chemical composition shown in Table 2, it mixed enough, baking was performed for what was cast to ** let with a 20mmphi thickness of 2mm at the temperature of 1620 degrees C for 60 hours in air, and the ionic conductor was produced. After identifying the generation phase of a sample by the powder X diffraction and carrying out the sweep of the ionic conductivity on the frequency of 10Hz 1MHz with an impedance meter, it measured by performing an impedance
- [0031] As for the crystal structure, a rhombohedron phase did not appear by the subdopant aluminum 2O3, but the cubic was stabilized to the room temperature. The result of 800 degrees C [which was measured like the example 1] ionic conductivity is shown in Table 2.
- [0032] In 0.005<=y<=0.02, in any case, the high ionic conductivity of 3 times was shown from value 2x10-2 of YSZ in 800 degrees C, and, as for the crystal structure, the cubic was stabilized to the room temperature.
- [0033] In addition, although ionic conductivity decreases slightly also when little addition of SiO2 is carried out as sintering assistant **, the relative effectiveness does not change.
- table 2 An ingredient Conductivity (ohm-1cm-1) 0.88ZrO2-0.115Sc2O3-0.005aluminum 2O3 8.9x10-20.88ZrO2-0.110Sc2O3-0.010aluminum 2O3 8.6x10-20.88ZrO2-0.105Sc2O3-0.015aluminum 2O3 8.3x10-20.88ZrO2-0.105Sc2O3-0.015aluminum 2O3 8.0x10-0.005Sc2O3-0.
- 0.110Sc2O3-0.010aluminum 2O3 8.6x10-20.88ZrO2-0.105Sc2O3-0.015aluminum 2O3 8.3x10-20.88ZrO2-
- 0.100Sc2O3-0.020aluminum2O3 8.1x10-20.88ZrO2-0.095Sc2O3-0.025aluminum 2O3 5.7x10-2 [0034] (Example 3) (1-x-y) After blending ZrO2-xSc2O3-yAl 2O3 (0<x+y0<0.16 and x> 0, y>) with the chemical composition shown in Table 3, it mixed enough, baking was performed for what was cast to ** let with a 20mmphi thickness of 2mm at the temperature of 1620 degrees C for 60 hours in air, and the ionic conductor was produced. After identifying the generation phase of a sample by the powder X diffraction and carrying out the sweep of the ionic conductivity on the frequency of 10Hz 1MHz with an impedance meter, it measured by performing an impedance plot.
- [0035] As for the crystal structure, a rhombohedron phase did not appear by the subdopant aluminum 203, but the cubic was stabilized to the room temperature. The result of 800 degrees C [which was measured like the example 1] ionic conductivity is shown in Table 3. x+y<0.16 showed ionic conductivity higher than the value 2x10-2 of YSZ in 800 degrees C.
- [0036] In addition, although ionic conductivity decreases slightly also when little addition of SiO2 is carried out as sintering assistant **, the relative effectiveness does not change.
- Table [] 3 ingredient Conductivity (ohm-1cm-1)
- 0. 96ZrO2-0.02Sc2O3-0.02Aluminum 2O3 2.4x10-20.94ZrO2-0.04Sc2O3-0.02aluminum 2O3 3.1x10-20.92ZrO2-0.06Sc2O3-0.02aluminum 2O3 6.2x10-20.90ZrO2-0.08Sc2O3-0.02aluminum 2O3 7.3x10-20.88ZrO2-0.10Sc2O3-0.02aluminum 2O3 7.1x10-20.86ZrO2-0.12Sc2O3-0.02aluminum 2O3 2.4x10-20.84ZrO2-0.14Sc2O3-0.02aluminum 2O32.1x10-2 [0037] (Example 4)
- (1-x-y) After blending ZrO2-xSc2O3-yAl 2O3 (0.07 <=x+y<=0.13 and 0.005<=y<=0.02) with the chemical composition shown in Table 4, it mixed enough, baking was performed for what was cast to ** let with a 20mmphi thickness of 2mm at the temperature of 1620 degrees C for 60 hours in air, and the ionic conductor was produced. After identifying the generation phase of a sample by the powder X diffraction and carrying out the sweep of the ionic conductivity on the frequency of 10Hz 1MHz with an impedance meter, it measured by performing an impedance plot.
- [0038] As for the crystal structure, a rhombohedron phase did not appear by the subdopant aluminum 203, but the cubic was stabilized to the room temperature. The result of 800 degrees C [which was measured like the example 1] ionic conductivity is shown in Table 4. $0.07 \le x+y \le 0.13$ showed the high ionic conductivity of 3 times from the value 2x10-2 of YSZ in 800 degrees C.
- [0039] In addition, although ionic conductivity decreases slightly also when little addition of SiO2 is carried out as sintering assistant **, the relative effectiveness does not change.
- table 4 An ingredient Conductivity (ohm-1cm-1) 0.93ZrO2-0.065Sc2O3-0.005aluminum 2O3 6.8x10-20.92ZrO2-0.075Sc2O3-0.005aluminum 2O3 7.5x10-20.91ZrO2-0.085Sc2O3-0.005aluminum 2O3 8.8x10-20.90ZrO2-

0.095Sc2O3-0.005aluminum 2O3 10.3x10-20.89ZrO2-0.105Sc2O3-0.005aluminum 2O3 10.6x10-20.88ZrO2-0.115Sc2O3-0.005aluminum 2O3 8.9x10-20.87ZrO2-0.125Sc2O3-0.005aluminum 2O3 7.2x10-20.86ZrO2-0.135Sc2O3-0.005aluminum 2O3 5.9x10-2 [0040] (Example 5) Drawing 3 is drawing showing the example of a configuration of the solid fuel cell of the single cel which used the ingredient of this invention. For 1, as for a solid electrolyte and 3, in the cell configuration of this example, an oxygen electrode and 2 are [a fuel electrode and 4] interconnectors. nickel-ZrO2 was used for the fuel electrode, and LaCrO3 was used for interconnector for LaMnO3 which doped Sr as an oxygen electrode. The creation approach of a single cel is as follows. LaMnO3 which doped Sr first is roasted to the sintered compact of the ceramics with the usual solid reaction method, and the ceramic thin film of a solid electrolyte is roasted at 1600 degrees C of formation with a doctor blade method on it. In addition, a fuel electrode and interconnector are calcinated and made from 1300 degrees C and 1200 degrees C by the single film sequential laminating forming method, respectively.

[0041] Next, the example of measurement shows the effectiveness of this example. In drawing 3, thickness of an oxygen electrode 1 and the fuel electrode 3 was set to 1mm, thickness of a solid electrolyte 2 was set to 0.1mm, thickness of interconnector was set to 1mm, and the single cel of 20mmphi was formed. The current (current density)-voltage characteristic of the single cel in 800 degrees C of H2-air ambient atmospheres in case the ingredient of a solid electrolyte 2 is 0.88ZrO(s)2-0.115Sc2O3-0.005aluminum 2O3 is shown in drawing 4. It is the property of the conventional example shown for the comparison of the curve by the side of YSZ. Thus, the cell property with this example better than the conventional example, i.e., the current-voltage characteristic, was acquired. When the ingredient of this invention was similarly used as a solid electrolyte, the whole of the cell property was better than the

conventional example.

[0042]

[Effect of the Invention] It has conductivity 4 times the BE **** of this. the oxygen ionic conductor YSZ conventionally used by the device of the 2nd dopant although it was not able to use as an ingredient, since 2OZrO2-Sc3 system was the instability of the crystal structure although it has the highest ionic conductivity by the zirconia system as explained above -- a ratio -- And the mechanical strength to a heat cycle succeeded in obtaining the small ingredient of aging of hot conductivity strongly by stabilizing a cubic to a room temperature structurally. This invention makes a big contribution to low-temperature actuation-ization of a solid fuel cell.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] (a) 0.88ZrO2-0.115Sc2O3-0.005aluminum 2O3 (b)0.88ZrO2-0.12Sc 2O3 X-ray diffraction pattern.

[Drawing 2] (a) 0.88ZrO2-0.115Sc2O3-0.005aluminum 2O3 (b)0.88ZrO2-0.12Sc 2O3 Ionic conductivity.

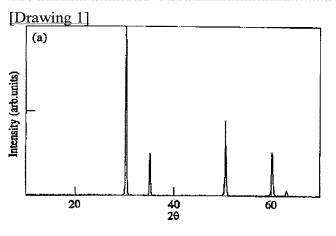
[Drawing 3] The block diagram of the solid fuel cell of the single cel of an example 5.

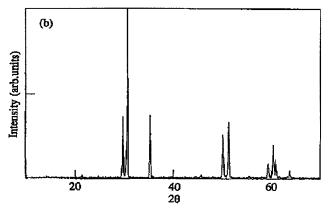
[Drawing 4] The current-voltage characteristic Fig. of the single cel of an example 5.

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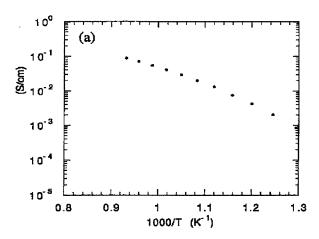
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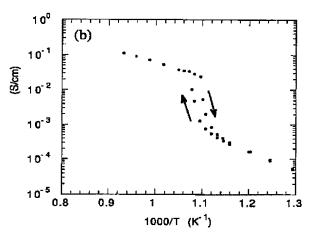
DRAWINGS

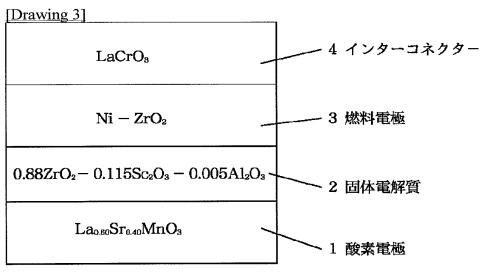




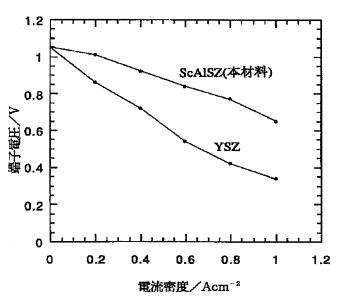
[Drawing 2]







[Drawing 4]



[Translation done.]